The Arterneon at 2, and Evening at 6.—Hibernian Minstella. Noore's bi-lodies, Songs, Dances, "O'Flaberty's Darame," etc.

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Pamptr." G. L. For, Mile. Sungail. etc.
Pike's Opera House.—This Evening at 8.—"Les Davarda "--" La Chanson de Fertunia." Mile Irasa SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway-The Keeniga. --" Bone Squash Diable." SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY, No. 708 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.-This Evening-Opera Bouffe WALLACK'S THEATER. - This Evening at 8,Speed the Flough," Lesier Wallack.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1869.

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A TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

Our rule is not to publish a paper the day after New-Year's, but as two days, Saturday and Sunday, would intervene this year without a paper, we shall issue THE TRIBUNE to-morrow.

Sheridan seems to be obeying old orders and keeping up the habit of "pushing things." We have reports, vague as yet, of another fight with the Indians near the Wachita Mountains, in which important chiefs of the Arapahoes and Kiowas were captured.

It is not now believed to be true that the verdict of the Supreme Court on the Legal Tender case is to be delivered, as has been reported, early next week. Nothing, however, has reached the public warranting any change in our previously expressed conviction as to the probable nature of the decision.

No news could augur better for the amount of work yet to be expected from the present session of Congress than that sent us from Washington this morning, to the effect that the Committee on Appropriations has all its bills save one ready for immediate action on the reassembling of the House.

The Farmers' Convention in New-Hampshire, whose sessions at Concord have just ended, showed gratifying proofs of increased interest in scientific agricultural methods, and a determination to give the calling to which so large a majority of the citizens of the State are devoted a more intelligent and worthy pursuit.

The President elect receives his Jriends today in Independence Hall. There are a few persons in the country who think they could arrange a better New-Year's performance for him. It would be an appearance, in all the glory of braid and buttons, in the East Room of the White House to pay his respects to an officer for whom the Nation has lost respect. We confess to a preference for the scene in Independence Hall.

Either the Government should, by some hercnlean and hitherto unattainable effort, contrive a trial of Juo. H. Surrait that should be free from fatal blunders, or it should abandon the effort to try him. We b. o had enough of such performances as the last, and we hope to be spared the humiliation of seeing the trial of a man for alleged complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln made as great a fire as were the later stages of the trial of defferson Davis.

The practice of inflicting on the City readers of a daily journal an annual screed of exceedingly middling verse, entitled a "Carrier's "Address," seems to us one "more honored in "the breach than in th' observance." If any subscriber should see fit to make his Carrier a voluntary gift in acknowledgment or requital of his patient and punctual fidelity, it is none of our business; but we dislike enforced, coerced, or even pointedly solicited generosity except to those in absolute want. No Carrier's Address is issued this year from THE TRIBUNE that they did not. Yet, we had not Office.

Many-branches of our Southern postal service have failed to be self-sustaining; but the route from Baltimore to Ker West presents comes, they will plead-"We did not make we can pay her likewise if we try. Every hour

the most remarkable deficiency yet disclosed. The receipts for a single month amount to three hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents; the expenses to precisely four thousand dollars. Of course the contractor on this route finds his contract profitable enough to sub-let, and every party having anything to do with it-excepting the Government-appears to make money out of it.

The possibility of committing with impunity an assault, robbery and murder in broad daylight on the side-walk of a street so near the heart of the city as East Twelfth, within a square of Broadway, is sufficiently startling to warrant an inquiry as to the efficiency of the police in that quarter. If the authors of this shocking outrage-detailed in our local columns -should escape, it will be the most signal example witnessed in late days of the impunity with which crime may stalk abroad in the glare of sunlight, in the most public places of great city.

We are promised, on the reassembling of Congress, resolutions recognizing Cuban and Cretan independence. The motive seems excellent, but the action would present an air of painful prematurity. We quarreled enough with Great Britain and France over the mere recognition of belligerent rights in an insurrectionary power incomparably superior to that either of Crete or Cuba, to have learned cau-tion in such matters. When we abandon our old theory of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign governments, we will do well to make sure of a clear case to begin with.

Spain is threatened with more disturbances. A demonstration was made, a few days ago, in Seville, but the people were disarmed before the arrival of Gen. Caballero de Reda. In Malaga several barricades were erected, but there, also, the movement was quickly suppressed. We suppose that both these movements had, or pretended to have, a Republican character. The sensible Republicans of Spain should repudiate all connection with these senseless outbreaks. However much the Provisional Government may have wronged them, the redress of their grievances they must expect from the ballot, not from the bullet.

Mr. Alex. Delmar, private citizen by the grace of Congress, complains that a recent paragraph in our Washington correspondence may have the effect of falsely prejudicing the public mind in regard to his official labors. We hasten to assure the late "Direc-"tor" of the defunct "Bureau of Statis-'tics" that such a misfortune is impossible. "The public mind" has long been made up about him-as definitely and decisively as about Mr. Binckley, or Mr. Train, or the great American Traveler, Mr. Pratt. Mr. Delmar makes another mistake. The results of his labors do not form part of the official records of the Government. Some of them were burned, by order of his official chief, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the reason that they were so full of blunders that the Secretary was ashamed to have the Government disgraced by the existence, either in "the official records" or elsewhere, of public documents so false, childish, and worthless. Mr. Delmar cannot understand how his "retirement from office can furnish grounds "for felicitation." We should think that quite likely. From his standpoint we presume the retirement" furnishes ground for feelings of quite an opposite nature. Exit Delmar!

WAYS TO RESUMPTION.

A SECOND LETTER TO SENATOR MORTON. Hox. Sin: Your speech having forcibly set forth the evils and perils of a baseless, depre-General Notes, The National Finances, Criminal Courts. The Money Article, and the Markets may be found on the second page; New Publications on the sixth, and Real Estate, Shipping Intelligence, and Farm Items on the seventh. us that "A false balance is an abomination to 'the Lord;" whence I infer that those who are making and selling false balances should quit doing so at once, and those who are using them should use them no more. If any preacher should argue that false balances should be discarded year after next, I am quite sure that

> ment of the text. I object to your plan of Resumption, as developed in your speech and subsequent letter,

his sermon would not be a proper improve-

I. It will never effect its declared object. The sinner, who resolves to repent next year, does not repent; the drunkard, who means to stop drinking next year, does not reform. I heard of an Irish resident of our City years ago, when Father Mathew was working a moral miracle in Ireland, who, whenever he became uncommonly maudlin, used to grumblingly wonder why Father Mathew didn't hasten over and give him the pledge, so that he might become a sober man again; but, when Father Mathew at length did come, the poor fellow was dead of delirium tremens.

II. It has already been tried and failed. Mr. McCulloch's Fort Wayne speech, in the Fall of 1865, was quite as good as yours in Dec. 1868, and ran in the same groove. He thundered impressively against our inflated, depreciated Currency, and proposed its reform by Resumption-after a while. Congress soon assembled and echoed his condemnation and his good intentions, firmly resolving on Resumption-after a while. To this end, it farther resolved that -after a little while-the Secretary should cancel and burn Four Millions of Greenbacks per month. This would have brought us gradually but surely to Resumption had it been simply persevered in. The purpose was the same as yours; the mode of effecting that purpose far better and surer than yours. There was not a possibility of its failure, had Congress simply let it alone. But, when the cauceling of Greenbacks thus ordered had actually commenced, people discovered that Gradual Resumption was as distasteful as any other. Money grew scarcer; prices began to fall; debts felt heavier; payments were urged and found difficult; a Presidential Election was just ahead: so Congress backed down, ordered the Secretary to stop canceling Greenbacks, and postponed Resumption indefinitely.

You propose, Mr. Senator, to start once more on this career, with its goal full in sight. You give us no reason to believe that the debtors of 1870-1 will be less numerous or less influential than the debtors of 1866-7 were. You propose to give them notice that we intend to resume thirty months hence. We gave them that notice three years ago, and actually entered on the practical work of contracting the Currency preparatory to Resumption. Did they make haste to set their houses in order? Did they pay off their existing debts and refrain from contracting new? You know then broken down in an attempt to efenter upon this course, they will laugh at our for dollar, with the bondholder's pile,

"ready for Resumption, because we thought you would back down, as you did before." How shall we answer them? How make them be-lieve that our former failure is not to be repeated? Why enter upon a road that plainly leads to defeat? I have heard of a pig who, being accustomed to crawl through a crooked, hollow fence-log into an inviting field, was considerably astonished when-the log having been turned since his last visit-he found himself coming out of it on the same side of the fence as when he went in; but I understand that he never repeated the abortive experiment. III. It would, if successful, cause more distress

than Immediate Resumption .- Mr. Senator, I do not sugar-coat my prescriptions! I tell the farmer frankly that Resumption implies lower prices for produce. I tell the artisan, the laborer, that it means lower wages. I hold but one language to property-holder and would-be purchaser, to creditor and debtor. I admit that Resumption would favor the creditor interest, precisely as Suspension favored the debtor interest. I do not admit that the debts due by our people to each other amount to any such monstrous sum as Eight Thousand Millions of Dollars; and I urge that very many of these debts exactly balance each other-many debtors being creditors as well, so that their loss on one side will be balanced by their gain on the other. Apart from the National Debt, (which is payable in coin anyhow,) the amount owed by our people which is not offset by debts owing to them can hardly reach One Thousand Millions. Some of these are now insolvent; others will declare themselves so as a consequence of Resumption. In all cases of insolvency, the debtors will pay what they can, and no more. Let us resume at once, and we shall proceed to offset, and adjust, and compromise; and very soon all business will have resettled itself on a sound, secure basis, and we shall be going on prosperously. Wages will be lower, but so will the cost of living; creditors will have lost a part of their dues through bankruptcies, but what they have realized will be worth as much as the whole were. And now each can proceed to build, to improve, to stock, to run nachinery, in the confident assurance that he may do so with a reasonable certainty of profit; whereas at present whoever invests his money in houses, or lands, or in producing crops, does so under the depressing consciousness that the property is very likely to be rendered worth less than its cost by a contraction of the Currency. Should we undertake, as you propose, to resume thirty months hence, it is inevitable that much labor would meantime stand idle, tecause of the moral certainty that, by reason of Currency contraction, it could only be employed at a loss; or, being employed by heallong, reckless operators, it must be defrauded of its pay. Immediate Resumption is a cold bath which instantly chills, but speedily invigorates; Gradual Resumption is a palsy which benumbs and

IV. Your objections to Immediate Resumption apply likewise to Gradual.-It's Resumption, not the time of Resumption, that favors creditors, and capitalists, and mortgigees, and men of fixed incomes, &c., &c. Your objections, so far as they have weight, apply to any Resumption whatever; and your praises will be sung mainly by those who are at heart opposed to any Resumption whatever. They are like the culprit who, being allowed to doose his mode of dying, preferred to die of dd age. They will applaud your postponement of Resumption till 1871, because it gives them thirty months' leeway; that enjoyed, they will move to postpone it indefinitely. And your arguments for postponing now will be their arguments for

postponing then. V. Pardon me if I say that questions of Finance receive fpractical solutions in New-York which seem not familiar to Indiana. What you say of Greenbacks three per cent. par after Resumption, and of the pres ent impossibility of paying Three Thousand Millions of National Debt in Gold, evinces gross ignorance on your part or on mine. That Greenbacks would often command a premium in Gold in remote portions of our country, I do firmly believe; but they could no more sell at three per cent. discount after Resumption than a stream of water could run up hill. Then, the National Debt would be paid in coin precisely as your and my debts were ten years ago-that is, by the transfer of bits of paper representing coin. Now, every dollar of the interest of our Debt is collected and paid out in coin-a great nuisance, consuming much time uselessly. Let us resume, and, after the first month, the Treasury would not be required to handle one dollar in coin where it now does three; and our National Debt would be paid in the products of our industry, just as all debts are and must be paid. Coin simply measures and fixes values; we export more of it than other nations because we are the largest producer of the Precious Metals, and they are to us a staple as well as a measure; but even we pay our debts mainly in Cotton, Wheat, Tobacco, &c., as we should pay them all if we did not produce Gold or Silver

I deeply regret that you seem not to comprehend the effect of the Greenback theory on our National character and credit. I probably see more European journals than you do; and I proposed payment of our interest-bearing bonds in our redemptionless, non-interest-bearing Greenbacks as anything else than naked robbery. Yet you seem to think that, because our older Six per cents sell in Europe but little higher than our Five-Twenties, while you proposed to pay the latter only in Greenbacks, that the Financial world was not shocked by that proposal! Why, Sir, every capitalist instinctively feels that, if we cheat our creditors at all, we shall cheat them all, and to the full extent. You may be content to stop half-way; but bolder, more reckless spirits will be found to take up the work before you lay it down and proceed with it to the end. But for that fatal scheme of paying off our bonds in Greenbacks, I am very confident that our Five per cents would have been at specie par ere this, and our Sixes still higher. Our Debt is considerably smaller than Great Britain's, our latent resources far greater. our growth immensely more rapid and vigorous; yet her Three per cents rule far higher than our Sixes because no one doubts that she will pay them. Just let Congress vote unanimously that we'll pay our debts as the whole world understood our promise, and we may resume next week without a chance

Mr. Morton, it may suit you to go on thirty months or thirty years longer exposed to the perils of an Irredeemable Currency-to be reproached as having one Currency for the bondholder and another for the plowholder-as paying the army contractor's debt in gold and the soldier's widow's pittance of a pension in depreciated paper-but it does not suit me. We cannot, without Repudiation, help paying the bondholder as we do; I demand that the fect Gradual Resumption. Now rehould we widow's mite be made equal in value, dollar We Quaker guns, and, when the pinch actually pay him honestly and faithfully, as we should;

that we hesitate is an hour of National peril; for knaves already clamor that the Currency which is good enough for others is good enough for the public creditor; and that clamor may swell into a roar at a moment's warning. The path of hongr and honesty is the only path of safety; and weighty considerations of duty and honor, interest and security, combine to thunder in our ears, Resume!

HORACE GREELEY. Yours, New-York, Dec. 31, 1968.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

Gov. Reuben E. Fenton retires with honor, to-day, from a four years' service as Governor of the State of New-York. The absorbing attention required by our national politics has, throughout the Union, withdrawn public attention in a great degree from State officers and State politics, lessening the attention and promnence due to them on the part of the press and people. Gov. Fenton's able administration of our State Government, however, has not escaped the award of popularity it deserved. His selection by the Convention of our State as New-York's candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and the heavy vote polled for him in the Chicago Convention for that office, show that Gov. Fenton retires from his present office backed by a heavy reserve of popular strength throughout the State.

While Gov. Fenton's messages and other state papers have been prepared with great practical ability, terseness, and strength, his most valuable quality as an executive officer is his large acquaintance with men throughout the State, and his attention to the wants of the people, not in the abstract, but individually. This quality of his mind renders him eminently representative of the masses of the Republican party. He comes to his own views largely from contact with men, and they are, therefore, moderated and toned by familiarity with the state of public opinion. He has been a sound, dignified, and trusted Governor. To whatever position the future demands of the State or Nation may call him, he will bring an untarnished integrity, large executive ability, an enlarged knowledge of practical life and of business affairs, and strong, efficient common

THE HOW AND WHY.

The Hon, John Lynch, M. C., of Portland, Maine, gives the following explanation of what The Cincinnati Gazette reprobated as an abuse of the Franking Privilege on his part:

of the Franking Privilege on his part:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1868.

Editors N. F. Mercantile Journal.

DEAR SIBS: I desire to call your attention to an article in The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 23d inst., headed "An Abuse of the Franking Privilege—A Case in Point." I presume you will feel called upon to notice it, and I suggest whether you may not properly signatize such an attack, founded upon no proof, and with every presumption in favor of the innocence of the party who is made the subject of it as an abuse of the editorial privilege and position. It is certainly very proper that public journals should criticise the acts of public men, but it is fair to presume that a man who is chosen to represent a respectable constituency in Congress is neither a thief nor a swindler; and the habit which some editors have failen into, of seizing upon every little circumstance that may, without explanation, appear suspicious, and making it the occasion for holding a public man up to oddinm, and thus destroying his influence, ought in my judgment to be reprobated.

thus destroying his influence, ought in my judgment to be reprobated.

I was very particular not to put my frank upon any but a directed wrapper, and I required the wrappers to be sent to me by express, as I would not send anything through the mails not entitled to the privilege of the frank. I had no fear that you would improperly use my frank, but I have made it a rule not to allow it to be used except by myself, or under my immediate supervision.

I arranged with the Assistant Postmaster at New York about mailing the papers, and explained to him the reason for it. I have also explained the whole matter to the Postmaster-General here, who decides that the manner in which the papers were franked was in strict accordance with law, and the regulations of the Department.

Yours truly,

JOHN LYNCH.

-The case, as we understand it, runs thus The Mercantile Journal wanted to send a specimen copy to each of the 30,000 Postmasters in the Union, and did n't want to pay postage thereon; so it inserted Mr. Lynch's speech, and he franked the entire lot. Now, we cannot consider this an abuse of the Franking Privilege, but the Privilege itself we regard as one of the most crying abuses under the under the

Usually, a public man who is subjected to what is called "a reception" emerges from the ordeal in a wilted condition. An ordinary course of brass-banding, barouche-riding, and balcony-speaking, with the accustomed manual vibrations, generally reduces the stoutest lion to a condition in which he falls an easy prey to the jackasses. We are happy to say that Mr. Schuyler Colfax, who has just been sojourning in Boston, has left that city "clothed and "in his right mind," and really a great deal better than might have been expected. We refer to the matter because a rational reception is decidedly uncommon; and we note the good points of Mr. Colfax's entertainment with the faint hope that they may pass into precedents. In the first place, it was not considered necessary to call out the militia, as if Mr. Colfax had been a public enemy. In the second place, the slumbers of Mr. Colfax were not broken by a serenade. In the third place, he was not carted up and down the streets, with four horses and a driver in front of him, and a long train of bawling admirers behind him. Fourthly, he was not compelled to catch cold by meandering with his hat off. Fifthly, he was allowed to eat his dinners in comparative privacy. Sixthly never yet saw one that seemed to regard the he pretty nearly escaped holding what is called "a levee." Seventhly and lastly, he was not

taken down the bay to eat "a chowder." One of our statements, however, must be made with some qualification. Mr. Colfax did receive company at his inn, on the last day of his visit. And there was a moderate amount of hand-shaking; but the ceremony only lasted about an hour, so that Mr. Colfax was not left exhausted, perspiring, with a ruined shirtcollar and a lame right shoulder-for which mercy he should give thanks the very next time he goes to church. He will certainly do so, if he calls to mind the frightful experience of Mr. Andrew Johnson during the pilgrimages of that worthy man - an experience which nearly crushed his naturally fine and exquisite intellect, and had a damaging effect upon his usual Chesterfieldian manners.

The hospitalities extended to Mr. Colfax in Boston were as nearly private as possible under the circumstances. He was made free of the clubs. He was asked a good deal to gentle men's houses. He was shown everything worth seeing. He had the satisfaction of eating breakfast, at the Union Club, with Mr. Lowell, the poet, Prof. Agassiz, Mr. Motley. and other persons worth breakfasting with But what we wish to point out specially is, that there was no brass band. And no militia. And no barouche. Really, Boston deserves a credit for good taste, which we hereby accord

The Turkish Government has so often made an "official" announcement of the end of the Cretan Revolution, that it cannot expect to find many believers in any new dispatches of this class. At present, when the Great Powers seemed to be inclined to consult again on the condition of Turkey, inclusive, notwithstanding the Turkish protest of the Cretan question, an assurance on the part of Turkey that it is all over with the Cretan Revolution must be in all over with the Cretan Revolution must be in all over with the Cretan Revolution must be in all over with the Cretan Revolution must be included in the results of the Residual on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the bouffe companies for next week. At Pike's Opera House on the accession of the accession of the accession of the accession of the ac

appear doubly suspicious. The surrender of Petropoulakes, a noted chief of Greek volunteers, may be correct, but that by no means involves the end of the revolution. The Great Powers, in the mean while, have postponed the beginning of this Conference. Our Cable dispatches this morning contain several other reports on the Eastern question, but most of them are merely rumors, many of which we are sure will be soon contradicted.

We do not know but that we should signalize the first day of the new year by the unusual ceremony of returning thanks to our Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for the moderation of their doings on the last day of the old. They raised sundry salaries, allowed expenses to claimants of contested seats, and agreed to pay the women employed in the various Departments two dollars a day; but if there were much extravagance here it was partially counterbalanced by the final ratification of the wise subscription of a million and a half to the East River Bridge. There was a flavor of increased liberality-if that be conceivable-in the proceedings of the Boards, and an air of jollity regardless of expense in the Chambers; but after all the final raids upon the Treasury were not so bad as we feared, and so, with a reasonably good conscience, we yield to the influences of this genial season, and wish even our Aldermen and Councilmen of 1868 a Happy New-Year.

The Board of Education gave us an insight on Wednesday afternoon into the manner in which school expenses are increased—a subject to which we drew attention two or three days ago. The male teachers in the ordinary evening schools petitioned for an increase of salary, and the Board accordingly raised their pay from \$2 50 to \$3 a night, but coupled this resolution with another increasing the pay of the male teachers in the Evening High School from \$5 to \$6 a night. This, it seems to us, was entirely gratuitous. It is quite proper that there should be a distinction in the pay of teachers of different grades; but why could not the Board wait until the teachers of the High School had made out a case to justify the increase? Is it essential that they should always get just double the pay of the inferior grade?

We hope the Republican Campaign Clubs all over the State are alive to the importance of furnishing the Committee of Congress now in session in this city with all the information they can gather touching election frauds in their respective districts. If they do not work, the villainy will never be brought to light.

As a matter of record we copy Gov. Morton's letter from the columns of a Democratic newspaper. We presume the honorable Senator had reasons for selecting another channel for his communication. If he had done us equal honor we should have printed his argument earlier.

Messrs. Daughaday & Becker, No. 424 Walnut-st. Philadelphia, have published a very pretty portraitgroup of the President elect and his family, engraved on steel, in mezzotint by Samuel Sartain, after a design by Fred. B. Schell. It is a picture that we should think would please every Republican boy and girl in the land, and we strongly recommend every Republican father to purchase one, and try its effect on the youngsters. It makes one quite cheerful to think of such a pleasant family as this appears to be, living in the White House; such bright young people, presided over by parents as vise, as firm, and kindly, as Gen. Grant and his wife have the look of being in this picture, ought spealily to make the old building sweet again, and its present occupant forgotten Our best wishes for the General could hardly go further than the expression of a hope, that at the end of his eight years of office his countenance may still look as it does in this engraving, as if he never had experienced care or anxiety sufficient to give his face more wrinkles than it had at twenty. One desun. We trust Mr. Lynch will help abate the fect we notice, which seems rather remarkable. The neither of them has any legs, apparently. General's left leg may perhaps be suspected, but the boy is innocent of anything below his trunk. But this defect, like the five fingers and thumb on the hand of Faed's "Evangeline," will probably rather add piquancy than detract from the popular interest in the picture.

Our readers scarcely need to be reminded that the great Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, whose music has endeared him to lovers of art all over the world, and whose philanthropic enterprises are almost as famous s his artistic skill, will resume his concerts in New-York on Monday evening. For his merit as a performer, for his excellence as a man, and for the peril which he has just escaped in the terrible steamboat accident in the West, we bespeak for him an especially hearty welcome.

MUSIC.

A NEW CHORAL SOCIETY. We have already alluded to the new choral

ociety which was organized in the bosom of Trinity Parish Cabout four months ago. We learn that it has nade satisfactory progress with its preliminary rehearsals and business arrangements, and that there is every prospect of its giving two or three public concerts in the course of the Winter. In the plan of its foundation there are some elements of success which are wanting in all the other musical societies of this city. There are neither dues nor initiation fees; the society is never to sing for money, and the corporation of Trinity guarantees the sum of \$1,000 out of its plethoric treasury toward defray ing the expenses of each concert. The name adopted by the association is "The Church Cheral Union." The nucleus around which it is formed is a trained company of 150 singers, composing the choirs of Trinity Church and St. 2 John's, St. Paul's and Trinity Chapels. The musical director is Dr. James Pech, senior organist of the parish, a gentleman who has had experience as a conductor in England, and he will be aided by competent choirmasters and assistants. Around this nucleus it is expected that a large and efficient chorus will be collected by means of the affiliation of other local societies, which, while preserving their own identity and ndependence, will unite with the Choral Union on grand occasions for the purpose of rendering the great works of the masters of Oratorio withithe massive effects and careful preparation which they require. These affiliated societics will rehearse occasionally under Dr. Pech's supervision, although the greater part of their training will, of course, be done by their own leaders. Should their necessities so demand, they will sometimes receive pecuniary assistance from Trinity Parish. Several hundred singers belonging to various sister societies have already joined in the enterprise, so that the first concert will probably be given by one of the largest choruses ever heard in this city.

We are notigenerally in favor of multiplying choral so cieties in any single city: one trouble with those we have now is that they are too small for the work they under-take; all combined would hardly furnish a chorus large enough for a proper performance of "The Mossiah." But beside being small in numbers, they are weak in spirit. They make no progress; they offer no inducements for consolidation; and we have little hope of better things from them until they are grafted upon a more vigorous stock and rid of the dead wood that now incumber them. Perhaps the Church Choral Union, being spared all pecuniary embarrassment and placed upon a foundation which makes its permanence almost a matter of course, may diplay an enthusiasm and intelligence which will stimulate the Harmonic Society, the Mendelasohn Union, and other organizations to a new life; perhaps it may virtually swallow them up; perhaps it will only upon occasion draw off what strength they have. At any rate we think it will do good, and await the opening of in career with deep interest.

MUSICAL NOTES.

cont work, and in Paragua been very successful.

The Mendelssohn Orchestral Union is title of a new organisation of instrumental perfor which has aprung up as a rival to the mutual prote union of musicians, which assumes to regulate the public performers in this city. The new orchestra bers 60 pieces, and is led by Mr. H. B. Dodworth, as series of Sunday concerts at Irving

The Continental Gacette (Paris) of Dec. The Continental Gazette (Paris) of Dec. describes a new series of classical concerts which a taking place in the French capital, under the direction an American conductor: "A most interesting series an American conductor: "A most interesting series concerts has commenced at the Sale Herz. under to management of the composer Bonewitz of Philadelph The object is to render the works of the classics and gramaters familiar to all. The low price of indinasion made them already very accessible, and there is no demanded them already very accessible, and there is no demanded about these Saturday meetings becoming periodical gathering for large numbers of amate. They will be continued through the senson, as the mean cal celebrities of the day have been engaged, and will heard successively."

THE DRAMA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Wallack sends a detachment from the company to play at the Brookly a Academy this event in "Still Waters Run Deep" and " Ict on Parle Frances." A pleasant New-Year's Night is thus in store for the t ter-goers of Brooklyn.

Signor Blitz, at the Brooklyn Athenses gives a Matinee to-day. May it be well attended.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT TO MR. COLFAX.

A few of the personal friends of Mr. Schop. ler Colfax, the Vice-President elect, will this morning to be used at his receptions in Washington during the coming Winter. The pieces are the manufacture of the Gorham Company, and were designed at their works in Providence, R. I., as indeed are all their wares, whether of solid silver or silver-plated. The two pieces to be prosented to Mr. Colfax are heavily silver-plated, and, as in the case of every article of silver-plated ware that is made by this Company, cannot be distinguished by the eye alone from real silver. Probably few workers in the recious metals would be able to discriminate between the real silver and this "counterfeit presentment." Even the manufacturers themselves are liable to be puzzled now and then, and to find themselves bothered to know the false from the true. Thus it happened a few weeks ago that some silver napkin-rings became mixed up with others of precisely the same pattern, but made of nickel aliver thickly plated, and it was not until after a great deal of consultation and the application of tests known to certain members of the firm that the alicep were finally separated from the deer.

The tray on which the coffee urn stands, in the service to be presented to Mr. Colfax, is designed with a highly burnished floor, having the initials of himself and his

wife, "C" and "W," combined in a monogram, and sar rounded by a wreath, engraved in the middle. This mirror-like floor-and a more perfectly-reflecting mirror than it is was probably never owned by any Roman Emp ress, is surrounded by an upright rim of silver, the inner surface of which is plain, but highly burmshed, and the exterior ornamented with renaissance panels in repoussé work between the six foot that support the tray. On each side of the tray are two of these feet secured to the rim by buttons representing flowers—the common Xinia of our gardens having apparently been chosen as the model of these ornaments, which are repeated to attach the supports of the urn to the urn itself, and also at the terminations of the handles. The centers of all these flower-like knobs are in dead-white sliver, and the luner surfaces of the petals are highly burnished, so that a very pretty effect is produced with the reflections. The tw remaining feet at the ends of the tray are ornamented with antique masks, extremely well modeled, and they also support the handles by which the tray is lifted. The urn will hold two gallons, and in its design consists of a very highly polished globe, supported by four curved legs, two of which are continued up the sides, and terminate in han dies. The legs of the urn are secured to one end of an oblong stand, upon the other end of which the cup to be filled can be placed. This stand is itself supported by the cups impatiently crowding about the faucet in their eagerness to be filled is avoided, and the saucers are obliged to amuse themselves with making shallow jokes about each other's reflections in the salining tray, until the turn of their cups comes to be flited, which, by the present contrivance, is neatly and quickly performed The lid of the urn is surmounted by a figure of a little winged Capid, who, as we conceive, is showing to the world the only true way of making good coffee-by in fusion rather than by boiling. He is lying upon the ground, and pouring hot water (or, so we take it) upon branch of the coffee-tree (if we are not mistakent, with the berries still attached to it (unless we are deceived) But, whatever he is doing, he is a pretty little fellow and makes an extremely pretty finish to this shining temple of hospitality and good cheer.

A CARD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: THE TRIBUNE yesterday published an allusion to my name in its Washington correspondence, which, in common with nearly everything else it has said on the subject, is untrue. Upon this canard of its own fall rication it bases a coarse and unprovoked editorial, white may have the effect of falsely prejudicing the public mind in regard to my labors as Director of the Bureau of Statis. ties. As these labors were exceedingly varied, and their results now form part of the official records of the Gov ernment, it is a matter of public interest that their value should not suffer depreciation from the unrepelled at-

should not suffer depreciation from the tacks of partisan writers.

The facts are, that since the publication of my Finance Letter, of September 2s, I have actioned any communications to the public, except such as have been made in pursuance of law.

The statements contained in that Letter have survived the abuse of a thousand ribald presses, and to this day remain unrefuted; and I am prepared at any time to maintain, with any responsible disputant, their online correctness.

maintain, with any responsible disputant, their entrecorrectness.

Although I am at a loss to conceive how my anticipated
retirement from office can furnish greining for frictiation
to any but those who appear to suppose that such as
event will lessen my ability to discover truth and expose
fraud and deceit, yet it will be time enough for The
TRIBENK to rejoice when the truthof my straightforward
replies to Messra. Grinnell, Pheips, and Tinnt, has been
successfully impugned. Manwhile, "let the galled jade
wince, our withers are unwrung," I am, sir, yours re
apoctfully.

Director of the Enivanus Statistics.

No. 50 William st., New York, Dec. 31, 18-8.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN THE CITY.

following are the collections of Internal Revenue in the several districts mentioned below in the

city, from and including the 1st day of July, 1868, to the alst day of December, 1888: The amount of collections in the Ninth Pistrict (Collector O'Callanan's) could not be obtained, because of the clerk in charge of the special department requiring a few days to estimate his receipts for the month of December.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

\$141,27 55

st 187,373 99

mbsf 215,722 97

oc. 225,927 10

mbsr 260,24 74

mber 277,413 68 . \$1,518,701 03 33,838 27 39,278 39 **\$340,956 46** 81,293 85 83,456 76 42,141 83 61,775 77 \$804,217 77

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS. In addition to the tickets already pu vening of the 29th of December, 1866, the folions been presented and represented as the regu

Aaron Abbott, father of the Hon.